



High Cost Support

Competition and Cost Control

General Communication Inc.





Rural High Cost Support – Impact of HCLS

- Federal USF covers 100% of ILEC loop costs > 150% (\$33.39) of adjusted Nationwide Average (\$22.26 in Dec. 2002)
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- Federal USF covers 90% of ILEC loop costs at or above 115% (\$25.60) of adjusted Nationwide Average, but below 150%.
- Non-USF unseparated loop recovery capped at \$28.94 (\$25.60 + \$3.34).



Rural High Cost Loop Support

Costs per Working Loop	Interstate % USF (LTS/ICLS)	Intrastate % USF (HCLS)	Total % USF
$\leq 150\%$ Nationwide Avg. Loop	25%	75%	100%
$115\% \leq x < 150\%$ Nationwide Avg. Loop	25%	65%	90%
$< 115\%$ Nationwide Avg. Loop	$< \$6.50$ SLC	0%	$< \$6.50$ SLC



Rural ILEC USF – No Incentive to Reduce Costs

- $\leq 150\%$ of Nationwide Avg. Loop, all carrier loop cost reductions lower *future* USF payments \$ for \$.
- At or above 115% of Nationwide Avg. Loop, but below 150%, \$.90 of \$1 of carrier cost reduction lowers *future* USF payments.
- No independent mechanism to scrutinize rural ILEC “costs,” so system protects inefficiency.



Rate-of-Return Regulation – Cost Padding, Not Cost Reductions

- Increases in expenses are fully passed through to customer rates.
 - Investment expenditures automatically increase profits, regardless of whether the investment was actually warranted.
 - Regulators lack information and knowledge to adequately constrain ROR carriers.
- (from FCC's *AT&T Price Cap Order*).



Antidote: Competition and Equal Support Drive Cost Savings to Consumers

- **Equal support per line preserves cost advantages/disadvantages that exist in the absence of subsidy payments.**
- **Equal support per line allows more efficient carrier to undercut less efficient carrier.**
- **Initially, cost reductions flow to consumer & carrier.**
- **Carrier prices reveal need for less subsidy to maintain affordable rates.**



Competition in Fairbanks – Assuming Deaveraged UNE-Loops (Residential Lines – 2Q 2003)

	ACS-F		GCI		ACS Loop Cost Advantage (Disadvantage)	
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 1	Zone 2
ACS Loop Additional Loop Costs	\$16.37* -----	\$37.55* -----	\$10.65** \$12.82	\$24.44** \$12.82		
Total Loop Costs	\$16.37	\$37.55	\$23.47	\$32.26	\$7.10	(\$0.30)
Less ACS Local Rate	\$12.50	\$12.50	\$12.50	\$12.50		
Less SLC	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00		
Net To Be Recovered Thru Other Rates or USF	(\$2.13)	\$19.05	\$4.97	\$18.76	\$7.10	(\$0.30)
Less 2Q 2003 USF	\$4.21	\$9.47	\$4.21	\$9.47		
Net To Be Recovered in Other Rates	(\$6.34)	\$9.58	\$0.76	\$9.29	\$7.10	(\$0.30)

*ACS Embedded Cost of \$29.50 disaggregated proportionately according to weighted average of embedded costs by Zone, as listed in ACS-F Disaggregation Plan (p.4).

**UNE-Loop Rate of \$19.19 disaggregated proportionately according to weighted average of embedded costs by Zone, as listed in ACS-F Disaggregation Plan (p.4).



Bad Medicine: USF Based on CETC Costs

- Eliminates incentives for the CETC to be more efficient than the ILEC (*i.e.*, CETC reduces own USF support by reducing its costs).
- CETC has same incentives as ILEC to increase costs to increase revenues.
- Limiting ILEC and CETC USF payments would require intensive regulation.